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NOTES AND COMMENTS

PEREGRINUS MAIDIS (HOMOPTERA: DELPHACIDAE) FROM SOUTHERN CHINA

The corn planthopper, *Peregrinus maidis* (Ashmead), has been reported from most of the humid tropical and subtropical regions of the world including the southeastern U.S., the West Indies, Central and South America, Africa, islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, India, Malaysia, Taiwan, Indonesia, and Australia (Metcalf, 1943; Anonymous, 1973). This delphacid is a vector of maize stripe virus and maize mosaic virus of corn (*Zea mays* L.) which are economically important to corn production in the tropics and subtropics (Tsai and Zitter, 1982; Falk and Tsai, 1983).

P. maidis was recently collected on corn from southern China, the first record from this region of the world. The collecting data are (m = macropter, b = brachypter, a = apter) PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA: Guangdong Province, Guangzhou (Canton), 17 October 1984, coll. J. H. Tsai, 4 (m), 1 (b), 1 (a), 2 (m), 3 (b), 5-fifth instars, 5-fourth instars, 2-third instars. One (m) and 1 (b) are deposited in the Department of Plant Protection, South China Agricultural University.

P. maidis males and females typically are dimorphic in regard to wing length with

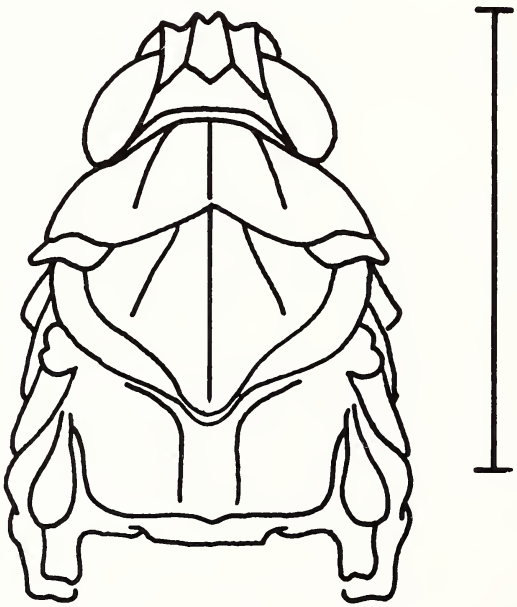

Fig. 1. Dorsal view of head and thorax of apterous male *P. maidis*. Scale = 1.0 mm.

each sex containing macropterous and brachypterous forms (Fullaway, 1918). One male specimen from Guangzhou was entirely wingless (Fig. 1), a condition that has not been reported for *P. maidis*. Completely wingless males and females were found in a population of the sugarcane delphacid (*Perkinsiella saccharida* Kirkaldy) by Osborn (1969).—*James H. Tsai, Stephen W. Wilson and Hwei-Chung Faan, Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida, IFAS, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33314, Department of Biology, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, Missouri 64093 and Department of Plant Protection, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China.*

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NEW NORTH AMERICAN RECORDS OF EUROPEAN PARASITOIDS (HYMENOPTERA) OF THE LINDEN APHID, *EUCALLIPTERUS TILIAE* L. (APHIDOIDEA: DREPANOSIPHIDAE)

Lindens (*Tilia* spp.) are frequently planted as shade and street trees, especially in the eastern United States. Although some species in the genus *Tilia* are native to North America, the most common ornamental species in the United States are endemic to Europe (Walheim, 1977). The linden aphid, *Eucallipterus tiliae* L., is also native to Europe, where it feeds only on *Tilia* spp. The first report of *E. tiliae* from North America appeared in 1886 (Olkowski et al., 1982a). This aphid is summer-active and often reaches large population levels in both Europe (Dixon, 1971a, b) and North America (Maino and Howard, 1955; Sunset Books and Sunset Mag-